

Voted the second best magazine in the Air Force for 2005

Global Reliance

May / June 2006

Vol. 32, No. 2

Air Force Office of Special Investigations



Securing the NCR

The 33rd FIS mission focuses on criminal, protective service and counterintelligence operations in the National Capitol Region **18**



InsideGlobal

OSI Columns

Commander's corner ————— 4	Agent editorial ————— 10
OSI commander discusses the "N" in his "SOON" concept	Jihadi videos impact U.S. forces in the Middle East
OSI in Focus ————— 5	From history office ————— 16
Deployed agents, soccer players and enllstments	Women make their mark in OSI's diverse history
Agent editorial ————— 6	Recognitions ————— 23
PSO training meets the wlld jungles of The Gambia, Africa	Det. 104 members run in a charity 5K race

Global Reliance

Air Force Office of
Special Investigations
May/June 2006
Vol. 32, No. 2



Brig. Gen. Dana A. Simmons
Commander
Capt. Regen Wilson
Public Affairs Chief
MSgt. Carolyn Gwathmey
PA Superintendent
James C. Dillard
Editor



On the Cover
Special Agent
Okechukwu Ogbuawa
secures the area during an
Air Force One departure
from Andrews AFB, Md.

*(Photo and photo manipulation by
James C. Dillard)*



OSI Stories

WIFLE elections _____ 8

An OSI agent is selected as
the next WIFLE president

2005 OSI Awards _____ 12,13

Turn here for the 'best of
the best' in OSI for last year

Officer recruitment _____ 14

Officer applicant board
chooses new OSI officers

Looking for new talent _____ 14

Recruiting officers go in the
field to give tests and briefings

An agent in France _____ 17

Language training for agents
focuses on culture studies

Presidential mission _____ 18

The 33rd FIS operations at
Andrews AFB, Md. and beyond

The Global Reliance is a funded Class II
Air Force magazine for the Office of Special
Investigations. Opinions expressed herein do
not necessarily represent those of the U.S.
Air Force. Items for publication may be
submitted to: HQ AFOSI/PA 1535 Command Dr.
Suite C309 Andrews Air Force Base, Md. 20762-7002.
The editor reserves the right to edit or cut articles to
fill requirements for clarity or space. Submissions
may be sent to: James.Dillard@ogn.af.mil or
Global@ogn.af.mil.

Coming next issue

A Thai state of mind _____

The FPD in Thailand works
closely with local authorities

A cold farewell _____

After decades of Alaskan service,
the 63rd FIS deactivates

'Never quit'

When the colonial army wintered at Valley Forge, it appeared all might be lost. They had suffered repeated losses and numerous casualties.

Disease claimed even more, and desertion was not uncommon. General George Washington and the motley crew of regulars and militia, it would seem, were no match for seasoned flag officers like Lord Charles Cornwallis and Britain's professional army.

Against all odds, they went on to defeat the greatest military empire in the world and give birth to a nation.

Many years later, a lawyer from Illinois gained an interest in

politics and ran for office, time and again, enduring defeat after defeat.

In the face of these defeats, Abraham Lincoln eventually headed the Republican Party ticket and was elected the 16th president of the United States.

A child of privilege from New York watched his entire life change, seemingly toward disaster, when he contracted polio.

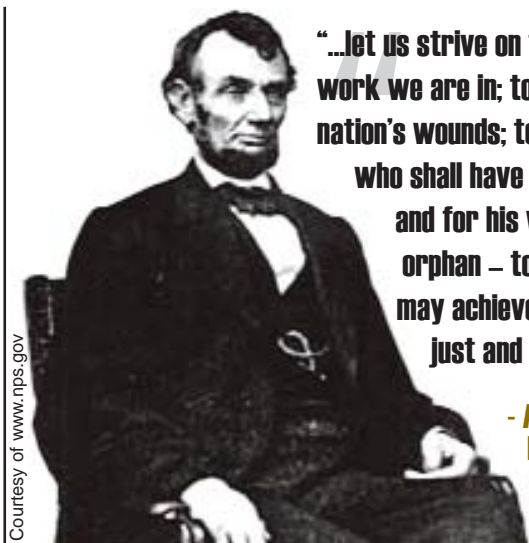
Even with this adversity, Franklin Roosevelt proceeded to win an unprecedented four terms as president, guiding our nation through the depths of the Depression and the terror of World War II.

In each of these cases, perseverance was the key.

Editor's note:
This article will be the last in the commander's series on his SOON concept. Never quit.

"...let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan – to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace..."

**- Abraham Lincoln
March 4, 1865**



Courtesy of www.nps.gov

Brig. Gen. Dana A. Simmons
OSI Commander

No matter what happens in life, whether it's as a result of chance or fate, we always have the opportunity to succeed beyond even our own expectations.



Put quite simply, they just didn't quit. The sea of life can get pretty rough sometimes. The important thing is not to let it throw us off course.

We've experienced our fair share of disappointments and setbacks in OSI. Indeed, in the case of our fallen agents, we've experienced tragedy as well. One of the reasons I feel so privileged and honored to lead the OSI family is because no matter what's happened, we continue to meet and exceed the strenuous demands of our important mission.

Despite the increase in our deployment requirement, we still have brave men and women stepping forward to volunteer for assignments that are both dangerous and difficult.

Despite budgetary constraints, we continue to stretch our resources and provide the very best support we can to our great nation.

Despite the fluid nature of our varied mission, we haven't stopped finding creative ways to make great things happen.

I'll tell you another story. There's a group of veterans for whom I have particular respect, and that's the former POWs. One of the longest

held was Robinson Risner, who retired from service as a brigadier general. He spent 7 1/2 years in captivity, three of them in isolation. At the seven-year point, he finally found himself contemplating suicide.

But eventually he came to the conclusion that to do so would involve making a decision he had no right to make. I was fortunate enough to hear him speak once, and what he said makes a good mantra: "Give it all you've got, you'll never pass this way again."

That life experience has lessons for those of us in OSI, as well. None of us have the right to quit on ourselves or our families, whether it's the family at home or the family right here in OSI. Each of us has a leadership responsibility and role to fill because, as I often say, it's our OSI.

No matter what happens in life, whether it's as a result of chance or fate, we always have the opportunity to succeed with the right attitude and perseverance.

OSI is the epitome of a team that never quits. Right now is our chance to make OSI the best, because we'll never pass this way again.

GR

SA Zachary Royer

*Det. 501, Ramstein AB,
Germany*

O*SI received an invitation in March to participate in a military physical security event with the Gambian Armed Forces in late 2005.*

Headquarters U.S. Air Forces in Europe requested OSI provide the GAF with familiarization on airport security, vehicle search tactics, VIP security

processes and a number of other security interests.

As you may already know, OSI Det. 501 is OSI's premier full-time protective service operations detachment providing around-the-clock protection for the USAFE commander, Air Component Command commander and the Joint Air Power Competency Center director.

Det. 501 is an 18-person detachment consisting of agents, support, local liaison representative and security forces elite guard members.

Our team routinely conducts PSO missions throughout the European theater as well as missions in Africa, the United States and Southwest Asia.

These missions are not only for

our designated principal, but support a number of other rated VIP's traveling through the area. Being a part of the USAFE team and oftentimes traveling within Africa, we felt confident our experience would benefit this event.

It was exciting to be approached once again after the event was rescheduled. We quickly reviewed the GAF training expectations and chose our respective blocks and instructions.

Due to our day-to-day mission and the fortunes of maintaining driving instructors, our team was able to stand up and volunteer to assist during this week-long event.

In the beginning, the exact focus and processes were unclear; we only knew the event was a team effort between the GAF and the United States to cover areas in respect to security.

We brought together a three-person team from Det. 501 and built a plan on topics we felt would prove beneficial for the GAF. Again, the expectations from us were unknown. In fact, we weren't even sure what experience levels we were dealing with or how much interaction would be involved. Our challenges began early.

Armed with just the excitement of participating in this event, we developed a plan to accommodate all experience levels. SA Ryan Patterson, Michael Walker and I set up a full briefing covering PSO's from start to finish, as well as a Basic Instinctive Drivers Training Course.

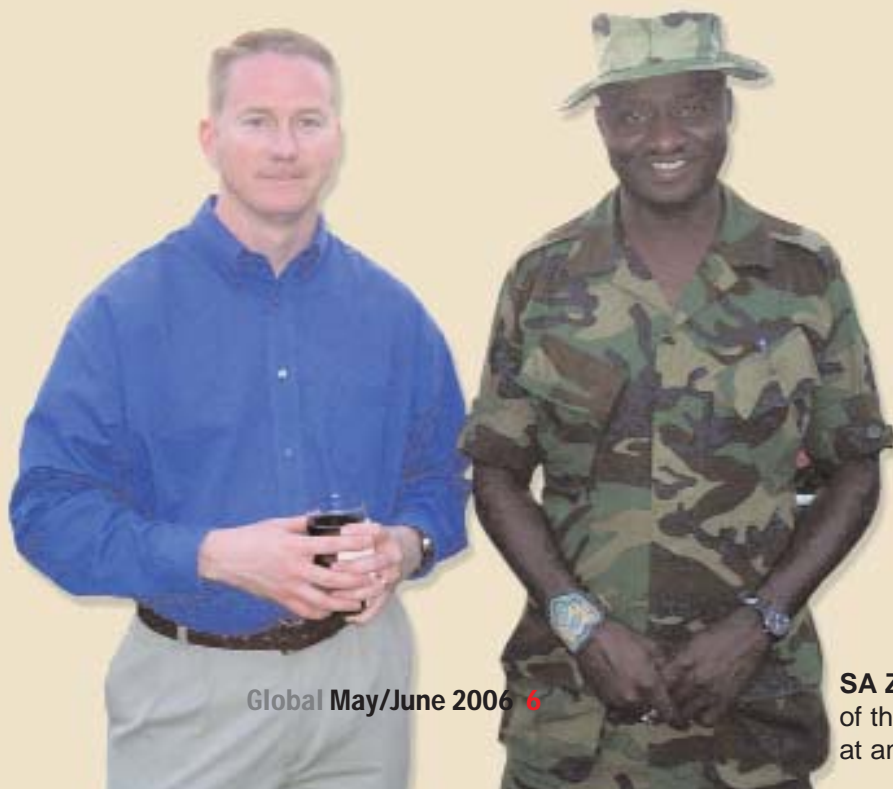
We included practical exercises where the participating GAF could practice their newly-learned tactics or refine previously acquired skills.

We arrived in Banjul, The Gambia, in early March to a warm welcome from the local nationals. We started our mission almost immediately with briefings on local cus-

Destination:

The Gambia

OSI agents head out on a PSO training expedition for the Gambian Armed Forces



SA Zachary Royer socializes with one of the Gambian Armed Forces members at an event after the training activities.

toms as well as tips on presentations and possible learning barriers.

The opening ceremonies at the Fajita Army training center were attended by Joseph D. Stafford, U.S. Ambassador to The Gambia, The Gambia Navy commander, The Gambian chief of defense staff and the Permanent Secretary of Defense Joseph Jassey.

Afterwards, Explosive Ordinance Disposal and SFS kicked off the event with vehicle search techniques, drawing close attention from our fellow participants.

We took advantage of our minimal first-day participation by completing a survey of our environment, focusing primarily on the area designated for the instinctive drivers training. We quickly realized some of our upcoming challenges.

The second day started with some classroom time covering the who, what, where, when and why of PSO operations. This turned out to be a good way of discovering skill levels.

The audience included GAF NCOs with a wide variety of experience and backgrounds. We interacted with some who had conducted multiple PSO operations in Sudan as well as a couple security advisors who followed their VIP during week-long trips to New York and Washington, D.C.

Some people showed up with no experience and depended on our interaction to become familiar with the PSO world. The process was an eye opener as we responded to questions ranging from "is it necessary to taste



OSI agents, security forces members and Gambian Armed Forces members get together for a photo by the GAF training school.

test the DV's food prior to them eating it?" to "how do you utilize a vehicle to extricate a VIP from a threat?"

Our class time went off with few problems, and we even squeezed in practical exercises consisting of foot movements, vehicle entry and exit procedures. As day three came upon

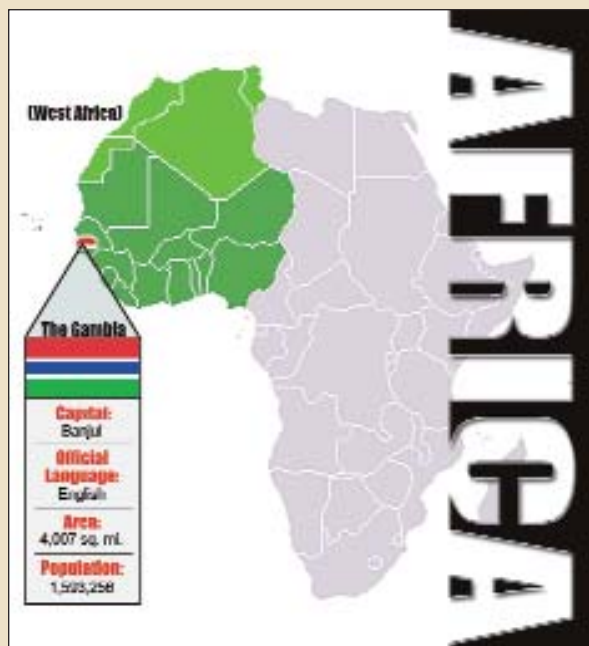
friends showed up with only one vehicle (we required two) containing less than one-fourth tank of gas. In addition, the designated area was limited to the parking lot of the local soccer stadium and they provided a high-profile vehicle (4x4 truck) for the upcoming aggressive maneuvers.

The training area was not nearly as established as when our team traditionally sets one up. Although the designated stadium parking lot was "reserved" ahead of time for the drivers training, that really only meant the GAF gave the arena management a notice the parking lot would be used. Despite the heads up, the parking lot was an open area free for pedestrian traffic, curious onlookers and livestock.

There was no way to keep the track clear, unless we posted GAF participants at each end. After we placed our GAF sentries, the training went off well.

We learned the majority of GAF NCO's do not own vehicles and had very limited driving experience. This was very apparent during the training. One or two participants who had almost no driving experience at all.

The Gambians' feedback reflected their enjoyment of our training. The consensus from the GAF was they



(Source: Wikipedia.org, Design, James C. Dillard)

us, we quickly realized we had a long road ahead.

We discovered how limited the GAF was on resources when our new

See Gambia on page 15

WIFLE selects OSI agent as president

Federal law enforcement organization focuses on promoting the value of the female federal agent

James C. Dillard
*Global Reliance
Editor*

One of OSI's own was honored with being selected as the Women in Federal Law Enforcement president.

SA Stephanie Davis, currently serving with the Criminal Investigation Task Force in Fort Belvoir, Va., became the WIFLE president in January and will hold the position for one year. She has also held the offices of vice president and secretary for the organization.

She is the first black female OSI special agent to hold the position.

It is a part of an interagency committee established by the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Justice in 1982.

It wasn't until 1999 that they were established as an official non-profit organization. WIFLE currently has nearly 500 members,

and they welcome both men and women to join. There are more than 60 federal law enforcement agencies represented in the WIFLE membership.

SA Davis said her goals as a female agent haven't changed since she came into the position as president.

"I want to reach out to other female law enforcement personnel in mentorship, and educate women who are thinking about joining the ranks that we can make a difference," SA Davis said. "Women can be as viable as their male counterparts in law enforcement and not have to compromise who we are – wives, mothers, sisters and women."

According to the WIFLE Web site, the organization has many goals, including recruitment, retention, promotion of women in federal law enforcement occupations and the continued development of information-sharing within a support network.

Since 1971, when the first female agents

Learn more about WIFLE

WIFLE's goals:

- Identify barriers to hiring, promotion, retention and equitable treatment of women in law enforcement professions and recommend solutions to these problems.
- Recruit women into federal law enforcement positions by identifying recruitment sources and strategies.
- Monitor the progress of agencies in the hiring, promotion and retention of women in law enforcement occupations and recommend methods for improvement.
- Establish and maintain an information sharing network and mentor women who are interested in or currently employed in federal law enforcement positions.

Information courtesy of www.WIFLE.org



Photo courtesy of www.WIFLE.org

SA Stephanie Davis, far right, was elected as the new WIFLE president. She is the first black female OSI agent to hold that position. Other WIFLE officers pictured here are, from left, Rebekah Salazar, treasurer, Catherine Sanz, vice president and Ratke Jones, secretary.

were recruited into federal service, women have been proving to the world that they can perform as agents.

"I know there are those who believe women have different missions in life, but we continue to work to show that this is a new day," SA Davis said.

"Women are stepping up to the plate and doing great things in a number of non-traditional careers."

As president, SA Davis will have the responsibility of leading WIFLE toward achieving its goals and improving upon them in the process. She said

she's honored to have that opportunity.

"I never anticipated I would be chosen to do this," SA Davis said. "I work with a great group of women who I can count as my friends as

See WIFLE on the following page



Photo provided by SA Douglas Garavanta

A march for remembrance

Det. 805, FE Warren AFB, Wyo., joined in with members of the 90th Space Wing to take part in a six-mile ruck march to commemorate the 55th anniversary of the Chosin Reservoir Campaign. The campaign took place in North Korea in late 1950. During the 13-day stretch of the battle, in bitterly-cold temperatures, the 1st Marine Division successfully decimated 10 Chinese infantry divisions, before being forced to retreat to the port of Hungnam. The heroic efforts of these individuals led to the awarding of 16 Medals of Honor, 14 for the Marines and two for the Navy. Carrying a minimum ruck load of 30 pounds, Det. 805 completed the six-mile ruck march in two hours and 45 minutes.

WIFLE continued from previous page

well as mentors. I have learned so much from them, and I hope I have given them some insight to the world of a DoD agent."

SA Davis first learned about WIFLE when she was selected to go to the 2001 WIFLE conference.

"I thought to myself, I need to be a part of this and see what I can do to let other OSI females know this was a group

they needed to belong to," SA Davis said.

Shortly after that, SA Davis began representing OSI in WIFLE. She found out very quickly that her fellow WIFLE members didn't seem to be very well informed on OSI's mission.

"I was amazed how little people knew about OSI," SA Davis said. "I have fun bringing them up to date as well as putting OSI in the limelight every chance I get. I wanted everyone to see we are able to stand alongside with ATF, FBI, ICE, IRS and whoever else in law enforce-

ment."

Her goal became to inform other WIFLE members of OSI's role in federal law enforcement, and how OSI fits into the federal law enforcement team.

"I've met great people, had great experiences and have grown with my relationship being a part of WIFLE," SA Davis said. "I encourage all women in law enforcement to join and have the same experience I have." **GR**

Jihadi terrorist videos are fast becoming more prominent in the Iraqi Theater of Operations.

Many can be bought in the seedy markets of downtown Baghdad and

include footage of everything from efforts to recruit new followers to boasting about completed operations. Some of these videos, especially those portraying U.S. soldiers being targeted, killed and blown up can be especially difficult to watch.

From an Information Operations standpoint, the videos can be broadly classified as propaganda. More importantly, jihadi videos can be a two-edged sword; they represent a threat to the safety of deployed agents, but if properly exploited, the videos can represent a valid information source.

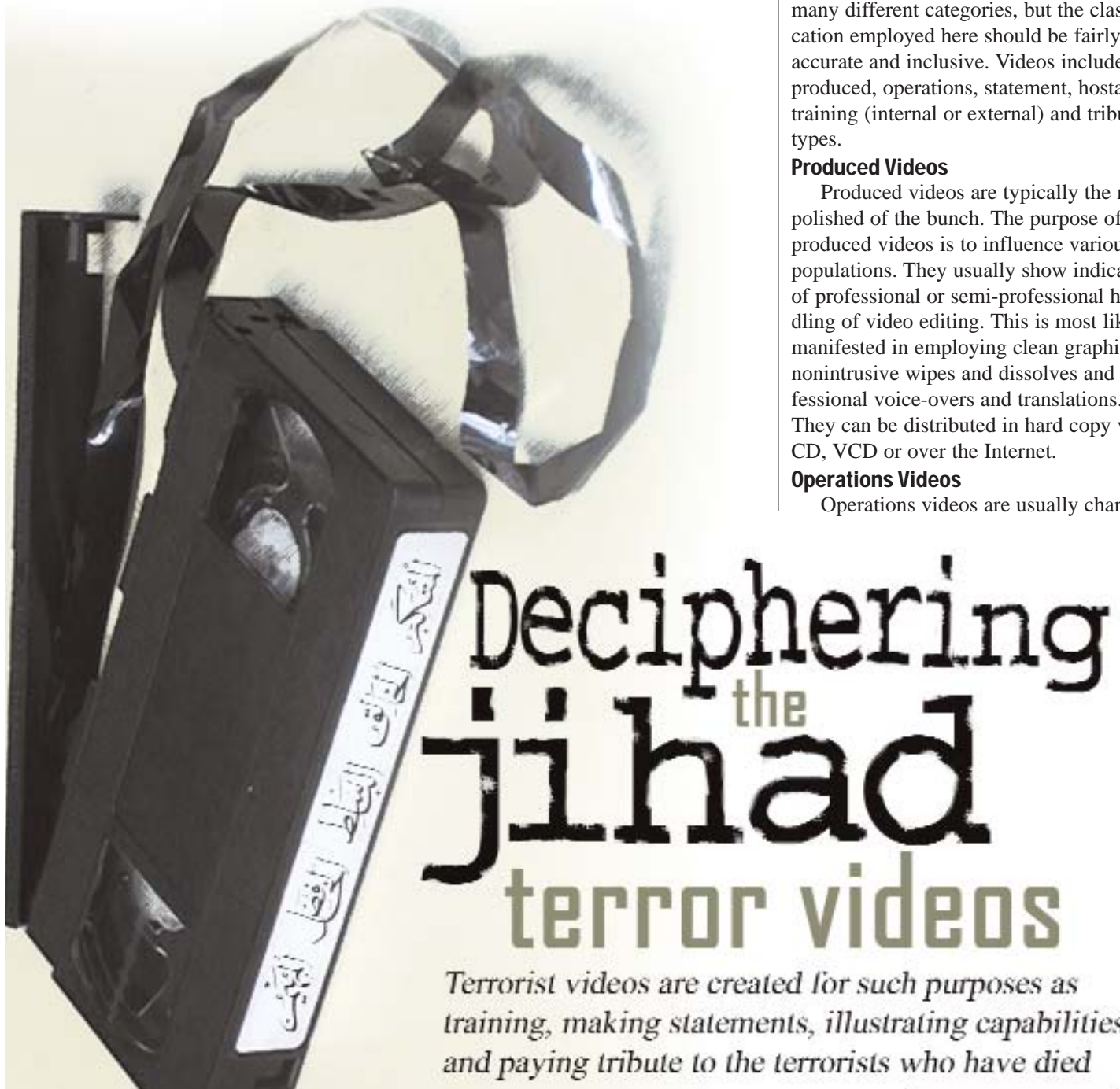
These videos can be classified into many different types. There are probably many different categories, but the classification employed here should be fairly accurate and inclusive. Videos include: produced, operations, statement, hostage, training (internal or external) and tribute types.

Produced Videos

Produced videos are typically the most polished of the bunch. The purpose of produced videos is to influence various populations. They usually show indicators of professional or semi-professional handling of video editing. This is most likely manifested in employing clean graphics, nonintrusive wipes and dissolves and professional voice-overs and translations. They can be distributed in hard copy via CD, VCD or over the Internet.

Operations Videos

Operations videos are usually charac-



terized by footage detailing the group's attacks. They provide vital information to identify group members and areas of operation. Usually, concealment of group members is not complete so the astute agent can study the video to collect pertinent signatures, whether those signatures are locations, personnel or equipment types.

Statement Videos

Statement videos are usually issued by leaders of a specific group. Usama Bin Laden's videos that make their way to al-Jazeera are prime examples of this type. Leaders normally take precautions to not film tell-tale types of terrain so their locations cannot be determined by agents and analysts.

These videos can still be exploited, but because of these aforementioned measures, it is normally above the tactical level. Such videos are usually disseminated to TV outlets and the Internet.

Hostage Videos

Hostage videos can be very useful because they usually identify the hostage, confirm the hostage is alive and identify some if not all of the group members.

Although the group members sometimes wear masks, in many videos they talk, so if they are captured they can be identified through voice samples. They can also be generally identified by height, physique or something as simple as jewelry. These videos are usually released to TV outlets for maximum distribution. The demands can sometimes be mated to other jihadi materials, like pamphlets or flyers.

Training Videos

Training videos (both internal and external) exist to teach members or prospective members how to do a specific task. Many times these videos can be mated to actual operations, because parts of the explosive device are recovered or group members are identified.

Internal videos are usually not meant for public consumption, so they may only be recovered in physical raids. However, they may also be distributed on the Internet, making it possible to obtain the video unobtrusively.

Tribute Videos

Tribute videos are typically shot to "honor" the sacrifice of a group member or

Jihad in detail

Jihad is an Islamic term, which connotes a wide range of meanings: anything from an inward spiritual struggle to attain perfect faith to a political or military struggle to further the Islamic cause.

The term is frequently translated into English as "holy war;" however, the concept of jihad encompasses more than just warfare. The denotation is of a challenging or difficult, (frequently) opposed effort, made either in accomplishment or resistance. A person who engages in any form of jihad is called a mujahid, (Arabic: striver, struggler). He might engage in fighting, or, for example, struggle to memorize the Qur'an.

Islamic canonical literature exalts jihad as the greatest deed. The Qur'an exalts "those who strive and fight in the cause of Allah with their goods and persons" above "those who sit and receive no hurt," [Qur'an 4:95].

Contrary to popular belief, any believer who enters heaven will receive many *houris* (women in paradise), not just the martyr. However, the latter is expected to receive an unspecified higher reward. (Source: Wikipedia.org)

someone respected by the group. Sometimes the value of such videos is limited because the person was killed as a result of the attack.

The video is still useful, because it can reveal a specific area of operation or modus operandi of the specific group. It can also be used as confirmation that a particular attack took place. Also, previous methods of identifying individuals can still be used.

In all cases, the use of a linguist is important and may be invaluable, because a linguist can detect differences in accent and word usage.

In Arabic, there are numerous difficulties in determining accent, both because the linguist may not be familiar with a particular accent, and in certain videos the speaker could adopt an accent-neutral tone. In any event, a linguist's analysis could make the search for an individual or group more precise based on what areas of a city/country speak a particular dialect.

Additionally, the externals of the video can be examined. Especially in the case of videos found on a recovered hard drive, the file itself could be examined further to determine if it contained hidden files,

which goes by the common name of steganography.

Steganography is the act of placing information into a picture or video file by finding large areas of the file that repeat themselves, like a large patch of blue sky, for instance. This analysis, however, probably cannot be done locally. Be sure to examine the hard drive for steganographic programs.

If local analysis is not feasible or possible, it can be forwarded to other agencies that are capable of performing a more in-depth analysis. In the case of hard drives, the drive could be examined by the Defense Computer Forensics Laboratory. Also, if a report is going to be generated based on the video, be sure to include a hard copy to be forwarded and a soft copy for inclusion into I2MS.

This article presents merely the tip of the iceberg. The most important message is that these types of videos have valid information value and should not be dismissed as mere propaganda. Whether the video is produced, operations, statement, hostage, training, or tribute, the astute agent can take steps to properly exploit the video and successfully complete the mission. **GR**



Joining OSI

OSI selection boards meet to discuss officer applications

Article courtesy of

Air Force Personnel Center/OSI recruitment

The OSI Officer Cross-Flow Applicant board and OSI Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps applicant board meet annually at Randolph AFB, Texas.

Region 4 Commander Col. Angela Layman was the most recent board president, Maj. Garry Little and Maj. Renae Hilton were voting board members. Capt. John Nottestad, OSI officer for recruiting and assignments, served as board recorder and facilitator.

The Cross-Flow Board was convened first, with reading and review of The Charge to the board members by Brig. Gen. Dana A. Simmons, OSI commander. He reminded them of the importance of the application boards to the command's continued success by selecting the best officers who will be the future military leaders for OSI.

Due to Force Shaping, no applicants were considered who were commissioned within 2002 or 2003. This eliminated ten applications.

Other packages from the year groups 2000, 2001, 2004 and 2005, included officers from career fields such as

security forces, aircraft maintenance, communications, manpower, navigator and contracting.

"Competition was strong among the applicants, but the strongest rose to the top, with initial selection of seven cross-flow officers," Captain Nottestad said.

The process for selection of these commissioned officers changed from previous boards. Before, officers were evaluated by each board member on a scale of six to 10 with possible increments of .5, a 10 being the best possible score.

After all the packages were scored and comparatively ranked, those who received the top scores were initially selected.

During this board, these members were identified as to their commissioned year group, and this was compared to present manpower and sustainment needs of OSI in these year groups. Based on these needs, the top members of the commissioned year groups were selected, and their alternates also chosen, based upon their commissioned year.

The next board was for the ROTC applicants.

"Competition was fierce," Captain Nottestad said. "Many

See Officers on the following page



Photo courtesy of Capt. John Nottestad

Capt. John Nottestad, AFPC/OSI, visited a couple of OSI detachments to speak with people interested in joining OSI.

OSI recruiting conducts briefings, interviews in the field

Article courtesy of

Air Force Personnel Center/OSI recruitment

Maj. Garry Little, Headquarters OSI, director of personnel office and Capt. John Nottestad, OSI representative at the Air Force Personnel Center, Randolph AFB, Texas, recently conducted recruiting trips to two OSI detachments.

They visited OSI Det. 411 at Sheppard AFB, Texas, and Det. 204 at Offutt AFB, Neb. Both had strong applicants and a number of members interested in OSI duty.

"Both installations had different pools of applicants, but nonetheless many were certainly qualified," Captain Nottestad said.

After the first day of briefings and testing at Sheppard AFB, the group's numbers diminished as to who was still eligible. After one-on-one interviews with the remaining applicants, a dozen applications were sent to Special Agent Yvette Perez at AFPC enlisted assignments to coordinate with the applicants' functionals, requesting release from their career fields.

The next stop was Offutt AFB, which had a large

See Recruiting on the following page

Gambia continued from page 7

really learned from the driving training and appreciated our support.

We agreed that we were highly impressed with how well the information was received and utilized.

We learned the Gambians would be hosting a large event called the African Union Summit in the near future.

Our training provided them with new methods for how to approach this upcoming event.

When we spoke with the GAF leadership, they told us they hoped the event was not an isolated one, but rather the ground work for future training.

Officers continued the previous page

of the cadets had very strong packages with fulfillment of top leadership positions in their cadet corps, positively ranked against their peers in their commissioning class, community service, law enforcement internships, foreign area studies and foreign languages.”

Captain Nottestad said one of the most important aspects of the applications was the content of the interview by the OSI detachment commander

or special agent in charge.

Again, after much deliberation the top packages were selected. OSI was allowed selection of 11 AFROTC cadets. These selections were done based upon the top scores of the top 11 packages; the next four top scores were determined to be the alternates in case one of the 11 are disqualified later.

Here are some informal statistics provided by Captain Nottestad on what the board members looked for in their successful applicants:

1) Eight of 11 were ranked number one in their commis-

sioning class.

2) All were ranked in the top 10 percent of their commissioning class.

3) 10 of 11 possessed some fluency in foreign language.

4) Eight of 11 held the rank of cadet wing commander, the highest senior leadership position attainable. The other three held a cadet group commander or Arnold Air Society Commander position.

5) Nine of 11 had a GPA of more than 3.5.

6) All had a GPA of more than 3.1.

“Several detachments sent forth very strong and some-

In fact

The first written accounts of The Gambia come from records of Arab traders in the 9th and 10th centuries AD. Tekrur, a kingdom centered on the Senegal river just to the north, were the first black African people to convert to Islam in 1066. Muslim traders established the trans-Saharan trade route for slaves, gold and ivory.

(Source: Wikipedia.org)

times forced to accomplish an identical mission with only a fraction of the resources and training available to more fortunate countries.

That really put our mission into a new perspective and helped us understand how we could help others with their missions. **GR**

times numerous applications,” Captain Nottestad said.

Future officer applicant board dates are posted and routinely updated on the Air Force Personnel Center Web site, by following the links: Military Assignments – Officer, Mission Support Officer – OSI Assignments and then selecting the link needed under the OSI page.

For more information on officer recruitment, contact Captain Nottestad at the Air Force Personnel Center, DSN 665-4457, or commercial (210) 565-4457. **GR**

Recruiting continued the previous page

number of applicants. One of the base library conference rooms was used for the briefings. More than 50 applicants attended the first day's briefings and testing.

After the briefings and endless questions from potential members who had their own many unique circumstances, the testing began.

Day two brought about dawn-to-dusk interviews of the remaining 20-plus applicants. When this was done, another dozen applications were sent to SA Perez for

Learn more

For more information on obtaining assistance with special agent or support member recruiting, call DSN 857-2161/2164, or commercial (240) 857-2161/2164.

coordination of their possible release.

“OSI detachments can request recruiting teams to visit their installation and help them with recruiting,” Captain Nottestad said. “The detachments need to

already be making efforts to actively recruit and let their wing know ahead of time as to the full dates and times of the recruiting team's visit.”

The visit takes a minimum of two days, and an estimation of the number of attendees is also beneficial to the team for their preparation.

“Recruiting of both enlisted, officers and civilians is essential to sustaining OSI's manpower and completion of our mission,” Captain Nottestad said. **GR**

Forging the Way

In 1949, OSI graduates its first female agent, establishing a precedence for future generations to follow and uphold

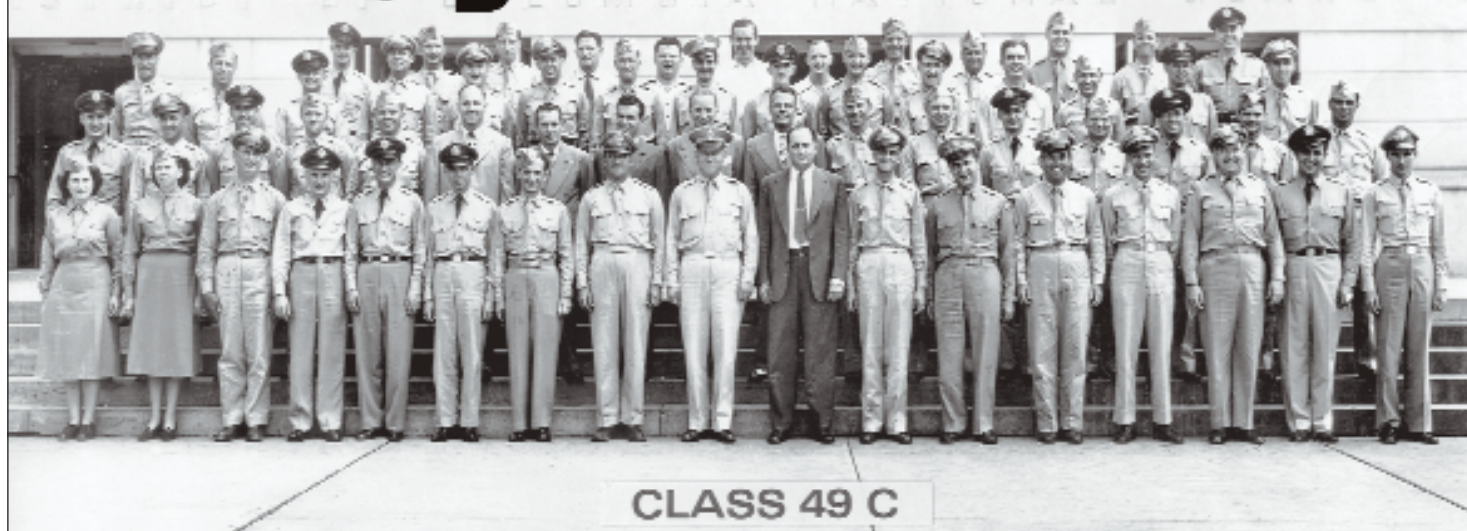


Photo courtesy of the OSI History Office

Maj. Catherine Moran is seen here (far left, front row) with her OSI Academy graduating class in 1949. She was the first female assigned to investigative duties with OSI, serving in OSI District 6 in Tokyo, Japan.

Staff Sgt. Jessica Durand *OSI History Office*

During the course of OSI history, the perception of a woman's ability to perform all aspects of an agent's duties has been ever evolving.

Today, there are women sitting in some of the highest seats of OSI leadership. However, that was not always the case.

When OSI was created on Aug. 1, 1948, women were allowed into the U.S Air Force Special Investigations Academy, but very few graduated as agents. Traditionally, women attended the academy to become familiar with OSI policies and procedures, and upon graduation, they were sent back to the districts and headquarters as administrative staff.

That changed when in 1949, Maj. Catherine Moran became the first docu-

mented female assigned to investigative duties with OSI. She served as the Operations Division Chief, OSI District 6, Far East Air Forces, Tokyo, Japan. She came to OSI directly from Counterintelligence Corps agent duty with the 441st CIC Detachment.

As with many organizations of the early days of OSI, women often found it difficult to pursue a career in such a male-dominated profession. After the 1970s women's rights movement, more and more women joined OSI, and the government started stressing the importance of women in leadership positions.

As the gender barriers were being broken down, women began to be recognized for their achievements and female OSI agents became federal law enforcement officers.

Looking around OSI offices today, there is no question that women have become integrated into every aspect of OSI. Not only have they proven themselves as assets to the organization, but they are proving to be valuable leaders as

well. In the past few years, we have seen OSI women attain some of the most coveted positions within the organization.

Chief Master Sgt. F. Lynne Shell became OSI's first female to hold the highest enlisted position as command chief as well as the first black command chief.

Col. Angela Layman and Col. Karen Esaias became the first female squadron and region commanders. Colonel Layman is moving to become the commandant of the OSI training academy at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and Colonel Esaias went on to become the first female vice commander, the position she holds today.

When Operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom began, many of our female agents volunteered to forward deploy. SA Liesl Davenport was the first female OSI agent on the ground. Since the beginning of the Global War on Terrorism, OSI women have served along with their male

See history on page 22

Speaking their Language

An assignment at the American Embassy puts an OSI agent into a fast-paced 11-week course in French culture and language

by SA David Lowy



When I was offered a position at the American Embassy in Paris, I immediately accepted.

After the excitement had subsided, I started planning for my trip. It was then that I realized that my language skills were definitely not up to par.

I was enrolled in French courses in college for years but could remember almost nothing.

I also was taking French lessons in my spare time, but work and deployments made it difficult to really refresh the language.

Thankfully, they were prepared for me, even if I wasn't prepared for them.

I was sent to a full-time immersion training program at the Sorbonne in Paris (one of the most prestigious universities in France), so I decided that it wouldn't be that bad.

The term "immersion" might make you think of being overwhelmed, covered or drowning. Well, I can apply all of those descriptions to the way I felt during my first few weeks in France as I was immersed into the culture and the language.

Unlike many American language courses, my first contact with any of the language training staff was in French. They were extremely cordial and accommodating, speaking slowly for my benefit. I, too, spoke slowly, but in English – as we all do because we think (erroneously) communicating slowly and loudly will ensure com-

prehension by the other party. Once I figured out this method would neither work at the school nor on the street, I was forced to speak and interact on my own.

The course at the Sorbonne in Paris was seven hours a day for 11 intensive weeks. English was absolutely not allowed in the classroom, although it was comforting that outside the classroom everyone spoke at least rudimentary English.

I was one of two Americans in a class of 21 students from all over the world. There were Chinese, Japanese, Turks, Indians, Polish and German students from all walks of life, which led to many interesting political and social discussions.

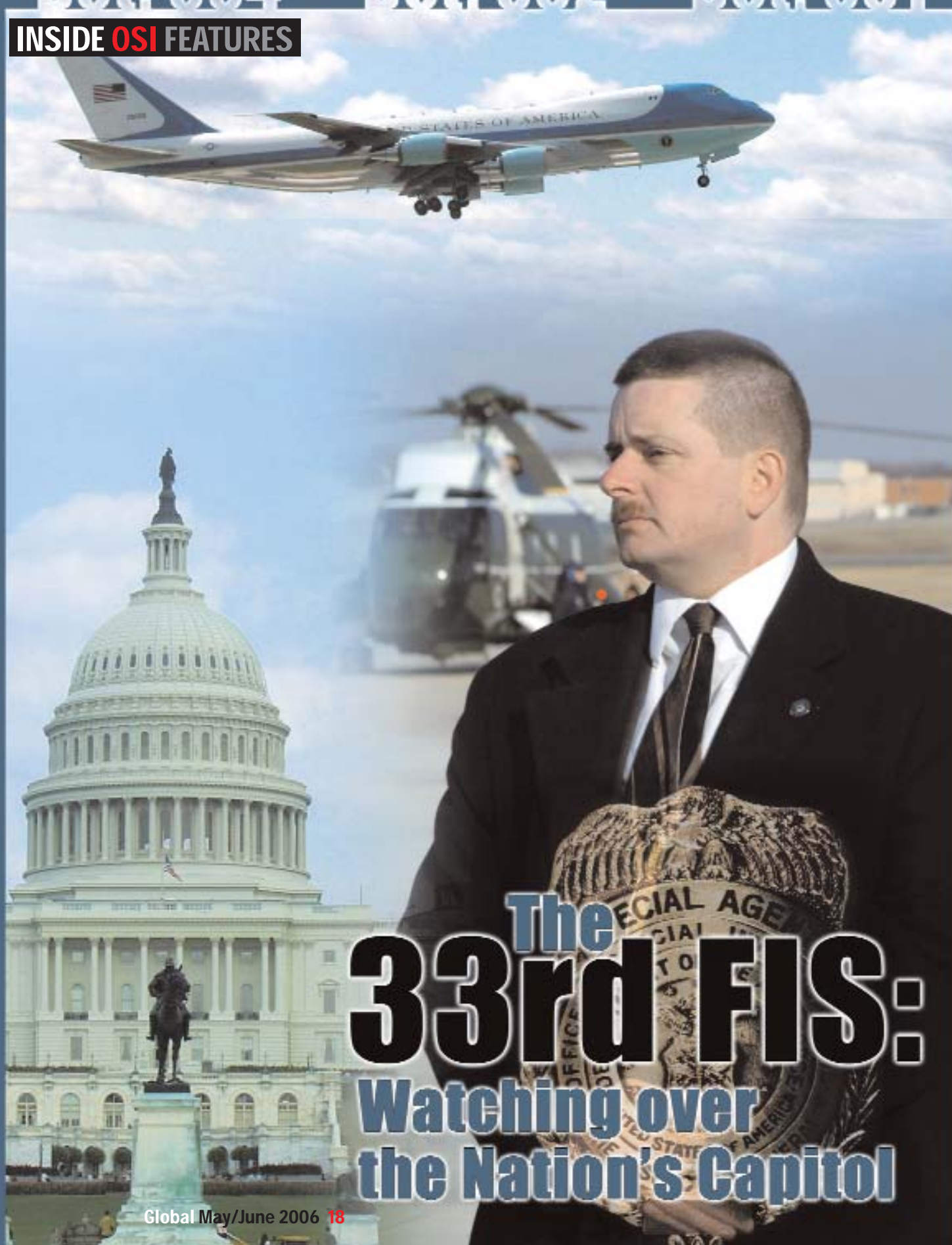
The benefit of an educational setting like this was the opportunity to learn about other cultures, cuisine and traditions and actually appreciate the differences.

The common thread that eventually linked us all was the difficulty of the class and our ambition to be successful at the language. It was compulsory that we all participated in discussions in French during the course of the day

See France on page 21

Det. 334 - Det. 332 - Det. 331

INSIDE OSI FEATURES



The 33rd FIS: Watching over the Nation's Capitol

Global May/June 2006 **18**

Illustration by James C. Dillard, agent photo by Bobby Jones



Photo by James C. Dillard

SA Keith Brownell, assigned to the 33rd FIS technical services division, demonstrates how they can scan a briefcase without opening it. The laptop he is working on shows the items inside the briefcase.

by James C. Dillard
Global Reliance Editor

With the shadow of the U.S. Capital falling across their very doorstep, theirs is a unique responsibility in the law enforcement arena.

The 33rd Field Investigations Squadron operates under the knowl-

***Editor's note:**
 This article will be the first in a series about the 33rd FIS. It includes a general overview of the squadron, plus some information about Det. 331.*

edge that while they are very much like any other OSI unit, they are also very different.

The detachments under this squadron have the responsibility of protecting the National

Capitol Region in and around Washington, D.C.

The 33rd FIS includes the

Pentagon with Det. 334, Bolling AFB with Det. 332 and Andrews AFB with Det. 331. The missions vary from everything to protecting President George W. Bush to handling routine surveillance and counterintelligence missions. The physical scope of their mission is vast.

"We are the largest operational unit in OSI," said Lt. Col. Chriz Grazzini, the 33rd FIS director of operations at the time this article was written. "We just transferred 11 billets from here, but before that we had 130 active, civilian and reservist agents in this squadron."

Col. Frederick Jackson, the 33rd FIS commander at the time this article was written, was proud to be a part of the organization.

"This is the finest unit I've ever been assigned to in 24 years of service," Colonel Jackson said. "They're great people. They know how to focus on what's important in the NCR and understand the mission very well."

Detachments 332 and 331 are more traditional in their investigative disciplines, while Det. 334 is predominately more CI in their mission goals. Det. 334's crim mission is secondary.

The 33rd FIS offices have the usual support infrastructure made up

of information management, logistics, finance and others. In addition, they have a Tactical Operations Center.

There are seven divisions that fall under the 33rd FIS.

The first is the protective service detail. Their main mission is to protect the Air Force "top four," including the secretary of the Air Force, the chief of staff, the vice chief of staff and the undersecretary.

This protective service mission also encompasses the responsibility of supporting security for foreign ministers of defense and chairmen of defense. This responsibility is divided between the U.S. services.

The Secret Service handles heads of state protection, whereas OSI handles DoD leadership protection.

"That's the sexy part of the PSO operation mission here," Colonel Grazzini said. "Their mission is something you won't find anywhere else."

The second division they have – also one that won't be seen anywhere else – is their technical monitoring team. The team includes five communications officers and five communications NCO's.

They work directly with the special

See NCR on page 20

NCR continued from page 19

agents who work as computer crime investigators. Their main job is to track down and apprehend the hackers. They will go across the world, if necessary, to track a computer hacker.

The third division includes two forensic sciences consultants whose main responsibility is to handle major crime scenes.

The fourth division is the technical services team. Their job, primarily, is to put in hidden cameras and listening devices for surveillance purposes.

The polygraph team is the fifth division. The polygraph team is spread across the 33rd FIS detachments, including a small unit at Fort Meade, Md.

The 9Q team, which in general operates in counterespionage, also falls under the 33rd.

The final division is the counterintelligence resource technology protection group.

33rd FIS members are assigned to more than just OSI units. There is an agent working with the Joint Terrorism Task Force in Baltimore, Md., and in Washington, D.C., with the FBI.

One agent is assigned to the Economic Espionage Task Force with the FBI. And, there is an agent working with the Missile Defense Agency in Washington, D.C.

"Each one of those agents work within those locations, but remain assigned to the 33rd FIS," Colonel Grazzini said.

An agent assigned to the Financial Crimes Enforcement Center in Washington, D.C., works in investigating financial crime, including terrorist financing, money laundering and other illegal activities.

Between all of the agents in the NCR, there are 10 geographically separated units.

"Their entire responsibility covers not only the NCR, but potentially the entire world," Colonel Grazzini said. "When a minister of defense or chairman of defense comes into the country and wants to go to Hawaii or California, we handle

the PSD wherever they go."

Like any good organization, OSI needs support people to keep units like their PSDs and surveillance teams in sound operational order.

SMSgt. Dawn Moore works as the superintendent of the support services at the 33rd FIS.

She's in charge of the support personnel in logistics, financial management, computer services and information management.

"I manage the day-to-day operations, including making sure support is provided to other divisions who support SECAF, technical services, information operations and the commander," Sergeant Moore said.

After more than three years of working with OSI, Sergeant Moore describes their mission as unique and a very enjoyable experience.

SA Wayne Libby, the technical services superintendent (or technical services overlord, as he jokingly referred to himself) said tech services has two sides.

"We're the guys who will do all the technical services operations, covert video, closed-circuit television, body wires, long-range and night vision photography and lock and alarm bypass," Agent Libby said. "We offer a wide range of services, but on the other hand we're also one of the only federal agencies who perform bug sweeps."

The bug sweepers are the other side of tech services.

Protecting information is only part of the OSI mission. Protecting people is another vital role they operate under.

SA Angela Fitting, detailed out to Det. 331 at Andrews AFB, works in the criminal branch.

"I've really noticed the diversity here with the mission," SA Fitting said. "We

TSgt. Sue Ewers gives her best "Charlie's Angel's" pose. She's assigned to the 33rd FIS.

do so much more than what a regular detachment might get to do. With the DVs who come through, we have the opportunity to play a part in doing PSO missions with them."

SA Fitting also works hand-in-hand with Secret Service, and said she's had many opportunities to learn about their mission while working the Andrews AFB flight line.

"It takes a lot out of us working with the president and his crazy schedule," SA Fitting said. "He'll come in or leave two times in the same day. Sometimes it's really early in the morning, or late at night, but it's definitely worth it."

SA Okechukwu Ogbuawa, also detailed out to work with DV arrivals and departures from Andrews AFB, said he'd never dreamed of being a federal agent

See NCR on the following page



Photo by James C. Dillard

NCR continued from the previous page

and said he'd been especially spoiled by his assignment with the 33rd FIS.

"It's been a great experience," SA Ogbuawa said. "You'd think it would get repetitive after a while, but it's never that way."

SA Dennis Stewart, chief of Information Operations and Investigations at the 33rd FIS described his division's primary mission as investigating computer crimes.

"Our level and area of responsibility is unique to the 33rd FIS," SA Stewart said. "We have an impact on not just the NCR, but worldwide."

He said that every computer intrusion they deal with is challenging. The three people assigned to his shop work in everything from child porn investigations to network intrusions.

Whether its people or networks they're protecting, the 33rd FIS will be there, in the shadow of the Capitol or thousands of miles away in foreign lands.

GR



Photo by James C. Dillard

A small memorial is set up at the 33rd FIS building at Andrews AFB in honor of SA Rick Ulbright, who was killed in the line of duty while deployed to Iraq. SA Ulbright was assigned to the 33rd FIS at the time of his death.

France continued from page 17

in addition to the immense amount of grammar we were absorbing.

The class at the Sorbonne forced me to leave my comfort zone linguistically and culturally, but I acquired the ability to really work and function in another society.

Immediately after my course at the Sorbonne, I left for the French National Police Academy at Clermont-Ferrand, a small town in the middle of France. This course was specifically for international police and intelligence service representatives who work with France in some capacity.

There was a huge representation in this course from former eastern bloc countries such as Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine and Russia, as well as students from England, Sweden and Portugal.

Again, English was forbidden so I was forced to use the language skills I had

spent three months acquiring. What I found, of course, is that it takes a lot longer to put what I learned into practice.

The course was centered on the French justice and law enforcement system, which is much different than the American model. Knowledge of these differences, however, is imperative in my role as a liaison officer in Paris because it guides how and who you make contact with at the various agencies.

I stayed at the academy, which gave me the opportunity to meet French police officers from all over the country and talk about law enforcement issues affecting the country. Despite our cultural and political differences, we all had one thing in common – we were all working to catch the bad guys.

I have now been in Paris for several months, trying daily to incorporate all of my training.

The bulk of my job consists of meeting with French police and military counterparts and discussing what exactly is

going on in France and Francophone Africa that may affect American troops.

In my previous assignment, I was used to being extremely busy working on a variety of cases; however, as a liaison officer, busy takes on a different meaning.

It is my responsibility to know the political, criminal and social issues affecting France and Francophone Africa, which means a lot of research and speaking (in French) to people in the know.

We meet consistently with officials from all French law enforcement offices and are involved in social events where we meet new contacts every day.

With this position, there is something new happening every day and always a new day to make something happen. It has been the most rewarding professional experience I've had thus far and I encourage all agents to explore the possibility of immersion language training and a tour overseas. GR



Things have been crazy lately here with the GR. We're in the process of welcoming a new PAO, and at the same time saying goodbye to our current PAO, Capt. Regen Wilson. Please welcome Capt. Christine Millette to the OSI family as your new PAO. I'll be working closely with her to continue providing you the best magazine we possibly can.

I'd also like to thank Capt. Dave Wilson (not related to the other Wilson, but people wonder) for taking the time to fill in until our new PAO could arrive. As you may have noticed, this issue features the 33rd FIS, which covers the Washington, D.C., area. I really enjoyed meeting with the 33rd FIS detachments. It's amazing how varied their missions are. I look forward to traveling to more detachments in the future to meet with all of you and learn about your respective missions.

As usual, I'd love to hear what's on your mind. If you have any story ideas, or have an article you'd like to see published in the GR, let us know. Thanks for your support, and take care.

James C. Dillard, Editor

History continued from page 16

counterparts in leadership and support positions everywhere there might be a threat to Air Force personnel or resources. This mission brings with it inherent risks. To date, OSI has lost two agents in the line of duty and had seven agents wounded, including SA Therese Frentz and SA Adele Loar.

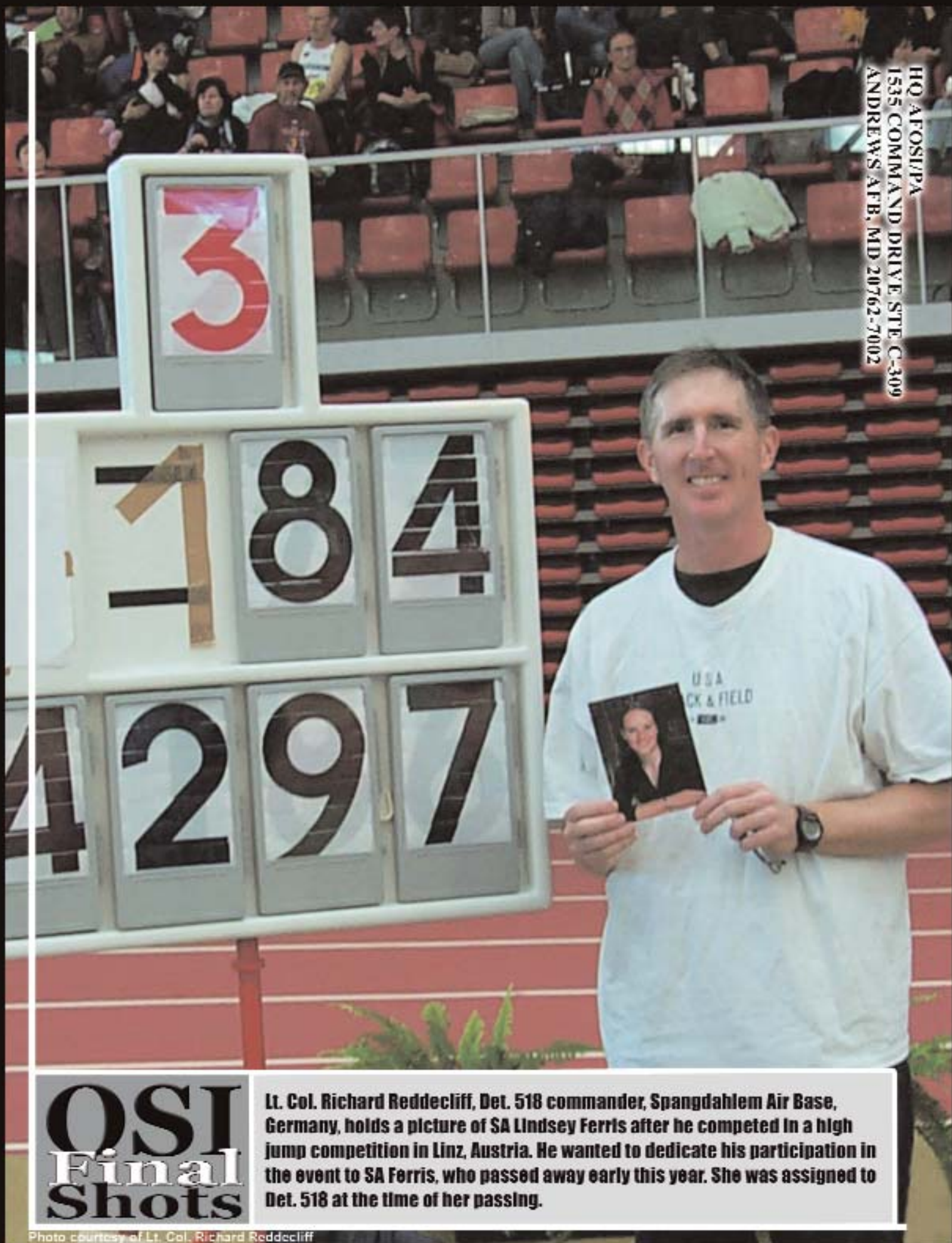
This further exemplifies the courage and commitment through service

and personal sacrifice of women in a critical role in OSI's total force.

All of the women, past and present, have not only made such great strides to create more opportunities than ever for today's female agents, but they have thrown the door wide open for possibilities most thought impossible when OSI was first created.

Who knows, perhaps the first female OSI commander is attending WIFLE right now. **GR**

HO AFOSI/PA
1535 COMMAND DRIVE STE C-309
ANDREWS AFB, MD 20762-7002



OSI Final Shots

Lt. Col. Richard Reddecliff, Det. 518 commander, Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany, holds a picture of SA Lindsey Ferris after he competed in a high jump competition in Linz, Austria. He wanted to dedicate his participation in the event to SA Ferris, who passed away early this year. She was assigned to Det. 518 at the time of her passing.

Photo courtesy of Lt. Col. Richard Reddecliff